

Smoldering Issues of Fire Performance Evaluation

Session 6.1, part 3:

NFPA 285 in the Field

An Update of Local Adoption



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Is NFPA 285 New?

Energy Crisis:

Leads to increased exterior insulation applications

1988:

Uniform Building Code adopts **UBC 17-6**

1997:

Uniform Building Code adopts **UBC 26-9**

2000:

IBC begins requiring NFPA 285 testing

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010's

Late 70's:

SPI develops full-scale test



Full-scale Fire Test UBC 17-6 / UBC 26-4

1998:

NFPA adopts UBC 26-9 as NFPA 285



Reduced-scale Fire Test UBC 26-9 / NFPA 285

2012:

IBC expands NFPA 285 testing to WRB





1974 Federal Trade Commission Ruling

IN THE MATTER OF

THE SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, INC., ET AL.

CONSENT ORDER, ETC., IN REGARD TO ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT

Docket C-2596. Complaint, Nov. 4, 1974—Decision, Nov. 4, 1974

Complaint, Nov. 4, 1974—Decision, Nov. 4, 1974

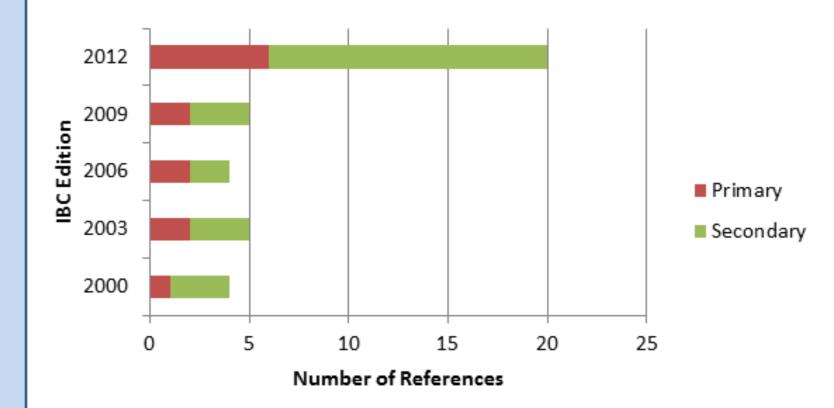
A Consent Decree including 25 Manufactures and SPI, requiring:

- Notification of prior purchasers of their foams
- Sponsoring product research (\$5M)
- Resulted in a 1980 Final Report of the Products Research Committee





Growth of NFPA 285 Triggers

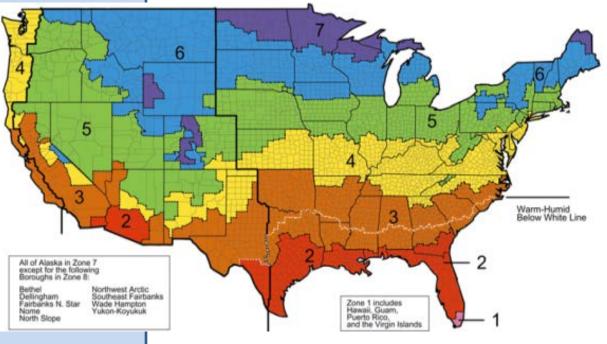






Increasing Thermal Resistance

Increasing Mandatory use of Continuous Insulation (ci) in EVERY climate zone



Climate	IECC	IECC						
Zone	2009	2012						
8	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R7.5ci						
7	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R7.5ci						
6	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R7.5ci						
5	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R7.5ci						
4	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R7.5ci						
3	R13 + R3.8ci	R13 + R5ci						
2	R13	R13 + R5ci						
1	R13	R13 + R5ci						

Climate	ASHRAE 90.1	ASHRAE 90.1
Zone	2010	2012
8	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R18.8ci
7	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R12.5ci
6	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R12.5ci
5	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R10ci
4	R13 + R7.5ci	R13 + R7.5ci
3	R13 + R3.8ci	R13 + R5ci
2	R13	R13 + R3.8ci
1	R13	R13





State and Local Adoption of the 2012 IBC







ICC makes every effort to provide current, accurate code adoption information. Not all jurisdictions notify ICC of code adoptions.

To obtain more detailed information on amendments and changes to adopted codes, please contact the jurisdiction. To submit code adoption information: www.lccsafe.org/adoptions

X = Effective Statewide A = Adopted, but may not yet be effective L = Adopted by Local Governments S = Statewide adoptions with limitations XL = Adopted by the State for Local

12= 2012 Edition 09 = 2009 Edition

06 = 2006 Edition 04 = 2004 Edition

03 = 2003 Edition

* The title of the 2000 and 2003 IUWIC Code was changed to IWUIC in the 2006 version.

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Jurisdiction	IBC	IRC	IFC	IMC	IPC	IPSDC	IFGC	IgCC	IECC	IPMC	IEBC	ISPSC	ICCPC	IWUIC	IZC	ICC 700
<u>Alabama</u>	S09, L	L	S09, L	S09, L	S09, L	L	S09, L		L	L	L		L		L	
<u>Alaska</u>	X09	L06L09	X09	X09			X09		L06							
Arizona	S09, L	S09, L	S06, L	S09, L	S09, L	L	S09, L	L	S09, L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Arkansas	X12	X12	X12	X09	X06	L	X06		X09	L	L					
California	X12	X12	X12							L	X12	L		L		
Colorado	S12, L	S12, L	S12, L	S12, L	X12, L	L	X12, L	L	S12, L	L	S12,L	L12	L	S12,L	L	L
Connecticut	X03	X09	X03	X03	X03				X09	L	X03					
<u>Delaware</u>	L12	L12	L12	L12	S12		L12		S12	L	L					
District of Columbia	X12	X12	X12	X12	X12		X12	X12	X12	X12	X12	X12				
<u>Florida</u>	X09	X09		X09	X09		X09	X	X09	L09	X09					
Georgia	X12	X12	X12	X12	X12		X12		X09	XL12	XL12	XL12		XL12		XL08
Hawaii	X06	X06, L06							X06, L09							
Idaho	X12	X09	X12	X12			X12		X09		X12					L
Illinois	S09, L	L	S09, L	S09, L	L	L	S09, L		X12	S09, L	S09, L	L12	L	L	L	
Indiana	X12	X03	X12	X12	X06		X12									
Iowa	S09, L	S09, L	X09	S09, L	L	L	L		X12	L	S09, L				L	
Kansas	L	L	S06, L	L	L	L	L		S09, L	L	L					
Kentucky	X12	X12	X12	X12					X09/X12	L						
Louisiana	X12	X12	L	X12			X12		X09,L	L	X12					
Maine	X09	X09							X09		X09					
Marvland	X15	X15		X15	L15	L	L	Х	X15	X15	X12					
Massachusetts	X09	X09		X09					X12		X09					
Michigan	X12	X09	L	X12	X12	L	X12		X09	L	X12		L			
Minnesota	X06	X06	X06	X00			X06			L						
Mississippi	S12, L	S12, L	S12, L	S12, L	S12, L	L	S12, L		L	L	S12, L		L			
Missouri	S12,L	S00, L	L	S12, L	\$12,L	L	S00		S12	L	L		L	L	L	
Montana	X12	X12	L	X12			X12		X12		X12					
Nebraska	S09, L	S09, L	L	L	L	L	L		S09, L	L	S09, L			L	L	
Nevada	S12, L	S12, L	S12, L	L	L	L	L		S12, L	L	L		L	X09, L		
New Hampshire	X09	X09	L	X09	X09			L	X09	L	X09					
New Jersey	X09	X09	X06	X09			X09		X09	L						
New Mexico	X09	X09	X03	Г	L		L		X09	L	X09		L	L		
New York	X06	X06	X06	X06	X06		X06		X09	X06	X06					
North Carolina	X09	X09	X09	X09	X09		X09	х	X09		X12					
North Dakota	S12, L	S12, L	L	S12, L			S12. L		S12. L	L	L					-
Ohio	X09	A09	X09	X09	X09		X09		X09	L					L	
Oklahoma	S09, X	S09, X	S09, X	S09, X	S09, X	L	S09, X		S03, L	S06. L	S09, X		S06, L	L	L	
Oregon	X12	X09	X12	X12			X12	X	X12		,			_		
Pennsylvania	X09	X09	X09	X09	X09		X09		X09	L	X09		X09	X09		
Rhode Island	X12	X12		X12	X12		X12	X12	X12	X12						
South Carolina	X12	X12	X12	X12	X12		X12		X09	XL12	XL12	XL12	XL12			
South Dakota	S12, L	L	S09. L	S09. L		L	L		L	L12	L		L	L		$\overline{}$
Tennessee	S06, L	X09	S06. L	L	L	_	L		X06	L	L	L12	Ī.	_	L	$\overline{}$
Texas	X06	X00	L06	L06	L06	L	L06		X09	Ĺ	L06	L12	L	L	Ĺ	
Utah	X12	X12	X12	X12	X12		X12		X12	r –		T		X06		
Vermont	X12	L			X12		1		X09							
Virginia	X12	X12	X12	X12	X12		X12		X12	X12	X12	X12				
Washington	X12	X12	X12. L	X12	L12		X12, L	L	X12, L12	L	X12. L		L	L09		\vdash
West Virginia	X12	X09		X12	X12		X12	Ī	X09	X12	X12		ĺ			$\overline{}$
Wisconsin	X09		L	X09	T		X09		X09		X09					$\overline{}$
Wyoming	X12, L	L12	X12, L		L12	L12	X12, L	\vdash	L12	S12	S12, L	L12	L12	L12	L12	-
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Modifications by State and Local AHJ's

1403.5 - Water Resistive Barriers (WRB's)

1407.10.4 - (MCM) Metal Composite Materials

1409.10.4 - (HPL) High-Pressure Decorative Laminates

1509.6.2 - (Rooftop) Mechanical Equipment Screens

2603.5.5 - (Foam Plastics) Foam Plastics



http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Notice/DownLoad.aspx?IssueFileID=44443



Washington State Building Code

Effective Date July 1, 2013 incorporating 2012 IBC

1403.5 (WRB's) - **Modified**

Similar to 2015 IBC Exception Language

1409.10.4 (HPL) - Not Modified

1407.10.4 (MCM) - **Not Modified**

1509.6.2 (Rooftop) - Not Modified

2603.5.5 (Foam Plastics) - Not Modified





2013 DC Building Code Supplement

Effective Date March 28, 2014 incorporating 2012 IBC

1403.5 (WRB's) - **Deleted**

WRB's not a trigger NFPA 285 Compliance

1407.10.4 (MCM) - Not Modified

1409.10.4 (HPL) - Not Modified

1509.6.2 (Rooftop) - Not Modified

2603.5.5 (Foam Plastics) - Modified

- Exemption for NFPA 285 trigger in fully sprinklered buildings
- Key discussion for the 2603.5.5 acknowledgement of the height restrictions in DC (approximately 100ft in DC)





2012 Virginia USBC

Effective Date July 14, 2014 incorporating 2012 IBC

1403.5 (WRB's) - **Deleted**

WRB's not a trigger NFPA 285 Compliance

1407.10.4 (MCM) - Modified

Exemption for fully sprinklered buildings

1409.10.4 (HPL) - Not Modified

1509.6.2 (Rooftop) - Not Modified

2603.5.5 (Foam Plastics) - Modified

- Exemption for NFPA 285 trigger in fully sprinklered buildings
- No discussion of height limitation





2014 Indiana Building Code

Effective Date December 1, 2014 incorporating 2012 IBC

1403.5 (WRB's) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

1409.10.4 (HPL) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

1407.10.4 (MCM) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

1509.6.2 (Rooftop) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

2603.5.5 (Foam Plastics) - Modified

- Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings
- No discussion of height limitation





Additional AHJ's reviewing NFPA 285 Triggers and Modifications

- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Oregon
- Others?

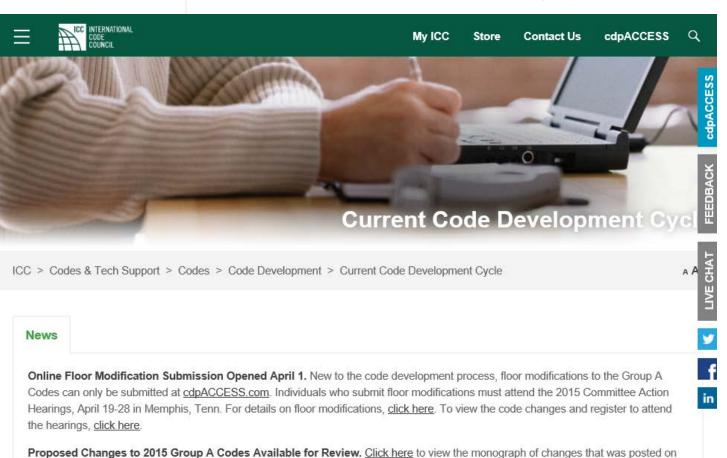




ICC Code Development

Committee Action Hearings (CAH)

April 19 - 29, 2015 Memphis Cook Convention Center Memphis, Tennessee



March 13 to assist in locating all of the proposed code changes to be considered at the Committee Action Hearings at the Memphis,





G 5-15(DuPont) 202 Define Combustible

FS 3-15(NAIMA) 703.5.1 Revised "noncombustible"

FS 146-15(NIBS) 1403.5 Flashing not WRB

FS 147-15(GBH) 1403.5 ASTM E84 Type X substrate

FS 148-15(DuPont) 1403.5 Exception for 703.5.1 & .2

FS 149-15(XPSA) 1403.5 Source, Agency, EJ (?)

FS 173-15(XPSA) 2603.5.5 ASTM E 84 & NFPA 285

FS 174-15(NIBS) 2603.5.5 Sprinkler Exception





G 5-15(DuPont) 202 Define Combustible

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

COMBUSTIBLE Any material not defined as noncombustible.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE Elementary or composite materials that are not capable of undergoing combustion under specified conditions.

Reason: This proposal adds two needed definitions to the code. There is significant confusion in the industry on how to define combustible and noncombustible materials. The proposed language was developed by considering the testing requirements in Section 703.5 and the definition in ASTM E176 Terminology of Fire Standards.

Cost Impact: Will not increase the cost of construction

The proposal adds clarity through definitions only, and does not change code requirements.





FS 146-15(NIBS) 1403.5 Flashing not WRB

2015 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

1403.5 Vertical and lateral flame propagation. Exterior walls on buildings of Type I, II, III or IV construction that are greater than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above grade plane and contain a combustible *water-resistive barrier* in accordance with Section 1404.2 shall be tested in accordance with and comply with the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285. For the purposes of this section, fenestration products—and, flashing of fenestration products and water resistive barrier flashing and accessories at other locations, including through-wall flashings, shall not be considered part of the *water-resistive barrier*.

Exceptions:

- Walls in which the water-resistive barrier is the only combustible component and the exterior wall has a wall covering of brick, concrete, stone, terra cotta, stucco or steel with minimum thicknesses in accordance with Table 1405.2.
- 2. Walls in which the *water-resistive barrier* is the only combustible component and the *water-resistive barrier* has a peak heat release rate of less than 150 kW/m², a total heat release of less than 20 MJ/m² and an effective heat of combustion of less than 18 MJ/kg as determined in accordance with ASTM E 1354 and has a flame spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index of 450 or less as determined in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723. The ASTM E 1354 test shall be conducted on specimens at the thickness intended for use, in the horizontal orientation and at an incident radiant heat flux of 50 kW/m².

Reason: This proposal clarifies the intention of the current code that the trigger for requiring NFPA 285 testing is the water-resistive barrier material and not its accessories. It extends to the excepted accessories specifically mentioned to include flashings that are not associated with fenestration.





FS 174-15(NIBS) 2603.5.5 Sprinkler Exception

2015 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

2603.5.5 Vertical and lateral fire propagation. The exterior wall assembly shall be tested in accordance with and comply with the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285.

Exceptions:

- 1. One-story buildings complying with Section 2603.4.1.4.
- Wall assemblies where the foam plastic insulation is covered on each face by not less than 1-inch (25 mm) thickness of masonry or concrete and meeting one of the following:
 - 2.1. There is no airspace between the insulation and the concrete or masonry.
 - 2.2. The insulation has a flame spread index of not more than 25 as determined in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723 and the maximum airspace between the insulation and the concrete or masonry is not more than 1 inch (25 mm).
 - 3. In other than high rise building, buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1

Reason: Currently, Section 2603.5 requires all foam plastic exterior insulation materials to conform to the limits of NFPA 285. This test replicates the response of materials to a fire extending through an exterior window of a building. The code does not differentiate as to whether there is a potential for such a fire to occur in a building. Flashover fires that would cause the flame to break out of the building will not occur in a building that has a fully operational sprinkler system.





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